

At my station the Blue Jay is in 9th place in number banded, at 231; in 6th place in number of repeat records, at 264; in 8th place in number of returns, at 11; and in a tie for 6th place in number of recoveries, at 4.—OSCAR MCKINLEY BRYENS, R. F. D. No. 1, McMillan, Luce County, Michigan.

**A Cedar Waxwing Recovery.**—The first time that I banded Cedar Waxwings (*Bombycilla cedrorum*), was on September 6, 1924, when four nestlings were banded and replaced in the nest. Up to the present time, I have banded 44 of this species. I will explain how I caught these. On August 19, 1928, James Harruger was able to take one from its nest by hand; the nest then held three young not over a half day old, and also one egg. I am not sure just what number 40-79855 an adult, (banded June 14, 1940) entered the trap for, as there was neither water nor nestling material in it at that time. Seven adults were trapped with water; and 17 with nesting material, such as strings and wool. All of the others (18), were young taken from the nest and replaced after banding.

Up to the present time, I have never retaken any, and have only one recovery. This is number 36-40438, an adult, banded July 2, 1936. It was reported as found crippled by D. F. Townley, and died March 19, 1937, at Muscogee, Florida. This is my only record of recovery from the State of Florida, and this leads me to conclude that at least some of the Cedar Waxwings which nest in Michigan, winter in Florida.—OSCAR MCKINLEY BRYENS, R. F. D. No. 1, McMillan, Luce County, Michigan.

**Northern Shrike Regurgitates Pellet.** An immature of this species (*Lanius b. borealis*) was caught in a trap in which it had killed a Slate-colored Junco (*Junco h. hyemalis*) in the spring of 1939. A regurgitated pellet was observed in the trap after the Shrike had been removed. Including a 10 mm. tip, or tail, the pellet was 10 mm. thick and 40 mm. long. Consisting largely of matted feathers, scattered through the mass could be seen small pieces of bone, some identifiable as from the skull, one tarsus with foot attached, and one fragment of bone obviously from the main body skeletal structure. This observation would indicate that a very brief period of time elapses between ingestion and the regurgitation of indigestible material.—EDWIN A. MASON, Wharton Bird Banding Station, Groton, Massachusetts.

**A Longevity-Recovery Record of a Slate-colored Junco.**—The following data, on file with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, were not included in Miss Cooke's longevity records of Juncos (*Bird-Banding*, Vol. XIII, pp. 177-178). Slate-colored Junco No. F17189 banded at Lenox, Massachusetts on April 7, 1931, was shot on March 5, 1941 at Conway, South Carolina, by R. D. Epps. This bird was at least eleven years old when killed, and so far as I know, this is an extreme record in Junco longevity.—MAURICE BROWN, Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Orwigsburg, Penna.

**On a Case of Reversed Migration.**—The case of "reversed migration" reported in the October *Bird-Banding* (XIII, p. 182) by Wendell P. Smith, where a Song Sparrow banded at Wells River, Vt. April 16, was recovered at East Jaffrey, N. H., some 90 miles to the south the June 19 following, is of considerable interest when fitted into the facts and hypotheses which make up my concept of the general pattern of migration.

The Song Sparrow, like many other birds, seems to migrate not in a haphazard north-south direction but toward definite circumscribed breeding or wintering areas as the case may be, wherein it can and frequently does return to the exact

station it occupied the year before. It also appears that where summer and winter areas are well separated, the course the individual bird of such species takes between them, varies.

This Song Sparrow would have had the status of a summer resident at East Jaffrey on June 19, and when it (presumably) came from further south in April, the East Jaffrey area was probably its objective anyway. That is it overshot the mark up the Connecticut Valley flyway.

Evidence has led me to believe that spring migrants not infrequently do overshoot the mark. The appearance in the New York region of stragglers of such early species as Robin and Grackle well ahead of any general arrival, is frequently correlated in date with a general movement of the respective species further south; and there are occasional very early dates here for late arriving species (which also breed in the South), such as Kingbird and Indigo Bunting, that correspond to their normal arrival in the South. The spring migration records here of such species as Blue-gray Gnatcatcher and Yellow-throated Warbler are most easily so explained.

Excepting this last group, I have had no opinion as to whether the birds mentioned were actually north of their breeding area objective, or merely out of time; or as to whether if not of, they would return to it. There seems no reason why they should not do so, as migrants certainly direct their course by something (so far quite unknown), other than or in addition to the compass.

There is a complication which may have had a bearing on the case of the Song Sparrow (No. 39-168058) in question. Wells River, in the Connecticut Valley, is in fact some 90 miles north of East Jaffrey, in the hills, but presumably not so faunally.—J. T. NICHOLS, New York, N. Y.

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## RECENT LITERATURE

Reviews by Donald S. Farner

### BANDING

1. **Bird-Banding by the Museum of Natural History of Göteborg in 1940.** (Göteborgs Naturhistoriska Museums ringmarkingår av Flyttfåglar under 941.) L. A. Jägersköld. 1942. Göteborgs Musei Arstryck 1942: 70-90. In 1941 7,917 birds in 126 species were banded making a total of 121,961 birds in 205 species banded since 1911. There have been 4,065 (3.3 percent) recoveries and returns since 1911. Individual recovery and return records for 1941 are given. An interesting record is that of a Fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris* L., recovered June 1, 1941 at the place where it was banded as a young bird June 8, 1939. Species banded in greatest numbers in 1941 were: Black-headed Gull, *Larus ridibundus* L. (464); Common Tern, *Sterna hirundo* L. (232); "Kentsk" Tern, *S. cantiaxa* Gmel. (205); Starling, *Sturnus vulgaris* L. (518); Yellow Bunting, *Emberiza citrinella* L. (326); Gray Flycatcher, *Muscicapa atricapilla* L. (776); Great Titmouse, *Parus major* L. (800); House Martin, *Chelidonaria urbica* (L.) (729).

2. **Bird Study through Banding.**—Dayton Stoner. 1942. *The Scientific Monthly*, 55: 132-138. This little paper is packed with interesting information about the Bank Swallow, *Riparia riparia riparia* (L.). Since 1923 6,834 individuals were banded and 247 returns recorded. The "homing instinct" is well marked. No recovery was made more than 12 miles from the point of banding. Most recoveries were made in the colony in which the birds were banded. Several